

Weekly Intelligence.

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864.

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By GALE & SEATON.
JAMES C. WELLING, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
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CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1864.

In the SENATE a bill previously referred to the Committee on Finance to remit the duties on goods imported for Sanitary and Christian Commission fairs, was reported back by Mr. COWAN, with a substitute therefor, remitting the duties for the Chicago Sanitary Fair, and relieving its officers from the penalties for sales and lotteries without license. The substitute was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill providing for bill in cases of military arrests, with amendments. Also, the bill for ascertaining and adjusting the claims for property destroyed by the United States army during the present rebellion, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the bill for the examination of certain officers in the army, recommending a concurrence in the House amendments; which was agreed to.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Post Office Committee, reported back the House post route bill, with various amendments, and it was passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the House bill to amend the act to provide for the payment for horses and other property destroyed in the military service. It allows pay to officers and soldiers for horses belonging to them, when captured from them by the enemy in the discharge of their duty. It was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution amendatory of the act to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation to pay the men actually employed in the Western Department, and it was passed.

Mr. POWELL submitted the following, which was ordered to be printed:

Whereas a military order has been recently issued in the State of Kentucky prohibiting the circulation in said State of the Cincinnati Enquirer, a newspaper printed and published at Cincinnati, Ohio; and whereas a free press is essential to maintain the rights and liberties of the people; Therefore

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the aforesaid military order to be revoked, and that the President be further requested to issue such orders as will prevent the military authorities from encroaching upon the freedom of the press in future.

The following bills were reported on adversely from the Judiciary Committee:

The House bill prescribing the time in which indictment may be found against persons charged with crimes against the United States, and the House bill to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and provide for payment of certain demands for quartermaster stores and subsistence of the army.

A bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty by reason of the payment of money—in other words, to repeal the \$300 exemption from draft—occupied much of the time of the Senate. It was eventually passed, having first been amended as to limit the service under any future draft to a period not exceeding one year. The House of Representatives a day or two ago refused to repeal this exemption clause by a very decisive vote.

The Senate did not adjourn until half-past twelve o'clock this morning.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES agreed to the Senate amendment to the bill providing for the instruction of youth in the county of Washington, and passed several other bills relating to the District of Columbia, viz:

To incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association in the city of Washington.

To establish in the city of Washington a new street, to be called Colfax street.

To define the powers and duties of the Levy Court of the county of Washington.

To incorporate the Potomac Ferry Company.

To incorporate the Colored Catholic Male Benevolent Society of the city of Washington.

The House also passed the Senate bill to amend the act of March 3, 1863, to promote the progress of the useful arts. It extends the time within which patentees who have neglected to pay the first fees may secure their patents for six months from and after the passage of this act.

On motion of Mr. TRACEY, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill giving bounty to soldiers who have served for less than three years.

The House then resumed the consideration of the loan bill, which, after debate was passed. It authorizes four hundred millions of dollars to be borrowed on coupon or registered bonds, redeemable after any period not less than five nor more than thirty years, or payable at any period not more than forty years from date of denominations not less than fifty dollars, and at an annual rate of interest not exceeding six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin; or on Treasury notes in lieu of the above bonds, to the extent of two hundred millions of dollars, of denominations not less than ten dollars, payable at any time after three years from date, with interest at an annual rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, payable in lawful money semi-annually, or at the maturity of the notes. The Secretary is authorized to dispose of the bonds, or any part thereof, in the United States or in Europe. The bill contains several other important provisions relating to financial matters.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

Among the business in the SENATE a report, made by Mr. CHANDLER, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to provide for the repairs and preservation of certain public works of the United States, recommending that the Senate recede from its amendments. The report was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government, with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate if any authority has been given any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or Canada for our army or navy; and whether any such recruits have been obtained, or whether, to the knowledge of the Government, Irishmen or Canadians have been induced to emigrate to this country in order to be recruited; and if so, what measures, if any, have been adopted in order to arrest such conduct.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to provide salaries in lieu of commissions for postmasters. He said that under the present system the Department had to keep voluminous accounts in this connection which by this bill would be dispensed with. The bill leaves it to the Postmaster General to fix the salaries according to what have been the receipts of the respective offices heretofore.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER three several bills were taken up and passed, viz:

The bill repealing certain provisions of law concerning

seamen on board of public and private vessels of the United States.

The bill for increased facilities of telegraph communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the Territory of Idaho.

And the bill for the promotion of commerce and improvement of navigation. This bill authorizes the publishing and sale of charts, maps, and nautical books of charts of the United States, as well as of foreign seas, the sale to be at the cost of printing, engraving, and paper.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill in addition to the several acts concerning intercourse between the loyal and disloyal States. Mr. MORRILL moved an amendment thereto, by which, instead of repealing so much of a former act as prohibits all commercial intercourse, the exception is made so far as may be necessary to supply the actual wants of loyal persons residing within the lines, and allow them to sell or make the products of their own labor or of freedom, &c. The bill was postponed until to-day, in order to have the amendments printed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES a committee of conference was, on motion of Mr. WILSON, ordered to be appointed on the disagreeing amendments to the Senate bill regulating claims arising from landlord and tenant in the District of Columbia.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Measures, Weights, and Measures, reported a bill to facilitate returns to depositors for deposits of bullion in the assay office at New York, which was passed.

Mr. UPTON called up the contested election case of Lindsey against Scott, from the third Congressional district of Missouri. The House passed a resolution confirming Mr. Scott in his seat.

Mr. SCOFFIELD called up the resolution reported from the Committee of Elections declaring that John Kline is not entitled to the seat as a Representative from the third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, but that Leonard Myers is entitled to retain his seat. The resolution was agreed to.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

In the SENATE, a memorial was presented by Mr. MORRILL from Rev. Dr. Sundeland and others, remonstrating against the running of cars on Sunday.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, called up the bill to provide compensation for postmasters in lieu of commissions.

This bill provides that the annual compensation of postmasters shall be at a fixed salary, in lieu of commissions, to be divided into five classes, exclusive of the postmaster of the city of New York. Postmasters of the first class to receive not more than four thousand dollars or less than three thousand dollars; postmasters of the second class to receive less than three thousand dollars and not less than two thousand dollars; postmasters of the third class to receive less than two thousand dollars, and not less than one thousand dollars; postmasters of the fourth class to receive less than one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars; postmasters of the fifth class to receive less than one hundred dollars. The compensation of the postmaster of New York to be six thousand dollars per annum, to take effect on the first day of July, eight hundred and sixty-four, and the compensation of postmasters of the several classes aforesaid to be established by the Postmaster General.

After some explanations and debate the bill was passed.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill to provide for the improvement of the grounds of the Government hospital for the insane, by an exchange of lands, which was passed.

Mr. FOSTER reported, without amendment, the bill to regulate prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money, and for other purposes. He explained that the bill was a consolidation of various bills on the subject; and that these proposed regulations had been carefully examined by the Navy Department, and had met with the approval of the Judge and Attorney of Massachusetts.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a report from the committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses on the bill to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt. He explained the recommendations relative to incomes, banks, and whiskey, as follows:

On incomes, five per cent. on all not exceeding five thousand dollars; and seven and a half per cent. on incomes over five and not exceeding ten thousand dollars; and ten per cent. on all exceeding ten thousand dollars.

On whiskey, one dollar and fifty cents, after July 1st, 1864, and two dollars after February 1st, 1865.

On banks the tax is essentially the same as the Senate's amendments.

The other amendments recommended by the committee were not read, but the report of the committee was concurred in.

The bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government came up as the regular order of business.

An amendment offered by Mr. SUMNER to repeal the coinage law-trade was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Conness, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Lane, Kasson, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—22.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Morrill, Sprague, Sumner, Tamm, Van Winkle, and Wiley—16.

Mr. COLLAMER moved an amendment appropriating ten thousand dollars for publishing the continuation of the work of Scholerscraft upon the North American Indians; which, after debate, was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment providing that in the courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color.

Mr. BUCKALEW proposed to amend the amendment by providing that no witness should be excluded because he is a party to or interested in the issues tried.

After debate Mr. BUCKALEW modified his amendment so as to confine it to civil cases. It was then adopted.

And Mr. SUMNER's amendment, as thus amended, was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Foster, Howard, Lane, Harlan, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—22.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Morrill, Sprague, Sumner, Tamm, Van Winkle, and Wiley—16.

Mr. WILKINSON offered an amendment repealing the clause in certain laws of 1862, making appropriations, respectively, of one hundred thousand dollars and five hundred thousand dollars, for the exportation and colonization of the negroes.

Mr. WILSON said the scheme was a miserable failure; that the negroes had suffered, many had died; and that the remainder had been brought back in a wretched condition, notwithstanding the flourish that was made with regard to the enterprise, and the fact that a member of the Cabinet had gone to Concord, New Hampshire, to encourage the enterprise.

After some debate the amendment was adopted.

Several other amendments were made to the bill, after which it was reported to the Senate, when Mr. SUMNER asked a separate vote on an amendment repealing the provisions of the law regulating importation of slaves into any part of the United States.

This amendment was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fogt, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—23.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Hendricks, Hicks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Nassau, Powell, Richardson, Salisbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Wiley—14.

The bill was then passed—yeas 39, nays 4—the latter being Messrs. CARLILE, HENDRICKS, POWELL, and SALISBURY.

The Senate, at twenty minutes after five P. M. went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made a report from the

committee of conference on the internal revenue bill. He explained some of the provisions of the report, as follows:

The tax remained a dollar a barrel on ale; on spirits, from and after July 1 to February 1, one dollar and fifty cents per gallon, and, after that date, two dollars per gallon; on receipts of express companies, three per cent. instead of two and a half; coal three per cent. instead of two per cent; income tax so arranged that all incomes above \$600 and under \$5,000, taxed five per cent; above \$5,000 and not exceeding \$10,000, seven and a half per cent; bank tax, one per cent, on circulation, and one-half per cent on deposits, over half per cent on capital, and two per cent on all circulation above a certain amount.

The House concurred in the report.

The House passed the bill to amend the Pacific railroad act.

The bill further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national force, and for other purposes, was then taken up.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a substitute for this bill, which proposes to dispense with commutation entirely, and to leave the law in relation to substitutes as it now is. As explained by Mr. SCHENCK—

This substitute provides that the President, in his discretion, may order a draft of not more than three per cent. more than one year. Any person volunteering or offering a substitute for a drafted man, mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive a bounty of one hundred dollars, and if for a term of two years, a bounty of two hundred dollars, and if for a term of three years, a bounty of three hundred dollars; one-half of which shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-fourth at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-fourth at the end of his term of service; and in case of his death while in the service, the residue of his bounty shall be paid to his legal representative; and in case he is honorably discharged, from wounds or sickness incurred in the service, he shall receive the full bounty. Among other provisions it permits drafted men, substitutes, or volunteers to be companies or corps of their respective States, into which they will go. The Secretary of War is required to discharge any minor who enlisted without the consent of his parents or guardians. And his substitute permits soldiers to be obtained from States in rebellion to be incorporated with the regiments of loyal States procuring them.

This bill gave rise to a protracted debate, which occupied the House till six o'clock in the evening, when an adjournment took place, leaving the bill still pending. The following is a sketch of the debate:

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, said that the rebellion must be put down, and that it is in the hands of the Government, no matter how long, the war will last until the rebellion is suppressed. If peace should be made to-day on compromise, every sensible man must know it could not last sixty days. If we recognized this Southern Confederacy as a distinct nation, on this side and they on the other, the border from the mouth of the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico—we may expect marauding guerrillas, war, murder, robbery, and every thing else. Nothing but the putting down of the rebellion could insure success. He had heretofore said, and now repeated, that, with the prospect of the rebellion, the only way to stop it was to put down the rebellion. The only way to stop it was to put down the rebellion. The only way to stop it was to put down the rebellion.

Mr. ODELL, of New York, was opposed to the repeal of the commutation clause. The people had received no provision with favor. In his own State many citizens had relieved themselves from three years service by the payment of each of three hundred dollars, and they had certificates to that effect in their pockets. But by the substitute of the gentleman from Ohio, the people of New York are to be deprived of a similar privilege. There should be no such discrimination. Congress should so legislate that the people may understand that we have a fixed principle and purpose. He was not one who waited behind gentlemen in his advocacy of the repeal of the commutation clause. He was in the war, and would be last out of it. But there was a better way than that now proposed, and he believed that, by volunteering and enlisting with the bounty, we can get all the men we want. It is deep in the hearts of the people that the Government of the United States should be sustained; and the Democratic party, to which he belonged, is not behind the other in accomplishing this desirable purpose. We are in for the war. Whether the contest shall continue for a long or a short time, New York and the other States will sustain the Government in carrying on the war.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said that Congress should persist in retaining the commutation clause, our armies will not be adequately filled, and the rebellion could not be put down during the term of this Congress or under this Administration. He referred to the example of England in raising troops; and if this was not sufficient to stimulate ourselves, we should take a lesson from what our fathers did in the Revolutionary war. We had not done as much as they did to this end, in view of the relative circumstances of the country. We had not the height of the occasion till the representatives of the people rise to the height of the occasion; till the representatives rise and meet them in the way of manhood and victory. If we will not take example by England and our Revolutionary sires, we should take example from our fathers. We are not to say they fought well—they were unanimous. U till we go into the war with the desperation and abandonment of our foes we shall not succeed. Fortune, like, every thing they have plucked up by the roots and flung into the contest. Volunteering and drafting were resorted to during the Revolutionary war. We have the right to do so now. We have the right to do so now. We have the right to do so now.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, repeated what he said in his advocacy of the repeal of the commutation clause. He said that the Government could not afford to lose the services of the men who had volunteered for the war. He said that the Government could not afford to lose the services of the men who had volunteered for the war. He said that the Government could not afford to lose the services of the men who had volunteered for the war.

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Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said he would withhold his vote for the repeal of the commutation clause in deference to what he supposed to be the public sentiment. He said that Massachusetts, she has not submitted every call of the President for troops. She does not desire by a rigid conscription to give offence to her citizens or to the country, so far as the war can be prosecuted vigorously and with a reasonable hope of success by military means.

Mr. BOUTWELL said, in reply to Mr. MALLORY, that he happened to know that the design to issue the emancipation proclamation was precedent to the meeting of the Governors at Altoona, and therefore the Governors had nothing to do with it.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Ohio, asked whether he understood the intention to send the proclamation was not dependent on the meeting of any set of men